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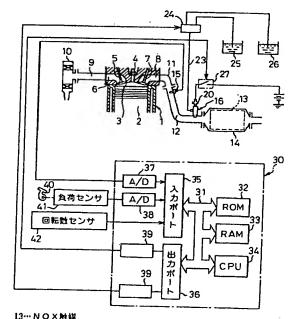
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(54) 【発明の名称】 内燃機関の排気浄化装置

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 NOx 触媒によるNOx の還元作用およびNOx 吸収剤からのNOx放出還元作用を向上させる。

【構成】 ディーゼル機関の排気通路内に炭化水素の存在下でNOx を選択的に還元するNOx 触媒 1 3 を配置する。NOx 触媒 1 3 上流の排気管 1 2 内に還元剤供給弁 1 6 を配置し、この還元剤供給弁 1 6 から還元剤である軽油を供給する。この軽油には軸油よりも沸点が低い水又はアルコールを添加する。



13… N O X 触媒 16… 遠元刺供給弁 20…グロープラグ 24…供給制御装置

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 排気ガスの空燃比がリーンであるときに 炭化水素の存在下で排気ガス中のNOx を選択的に還元 しうるNOx 触媒を機関排気通路内に配置し、NOx 触 媒上流の機関排気通路内に液状炭化水素からなる還元剤 を供給するようにした内燃機関において、上記還元剤に 該還元剤よりも沸点の低い極性物質からなる液状添加剤 を添加した内燃機関の排気浄化装置。

【請求項2】 排気ガスの空燃比がリーンであるときに NOx を吸収し、排気ガスの空燃比がリッチになると吸収したNOx を放出するNOx 吸収剤を機関排気通路内に配置し、NOx 吸収剤からNOx を放出すべきときにはNOx 吸収剤上流の機関排気通路内に液状炭化水素からなる還元剤を供給するようにした内燃機関において、上記還元剤に該還元剤よりも沸点の低い極性物質からなる液状添加剤を添加した内燃機関の排気浄化装置。

【請求項3】 上記還元剤が軽油からなり、上記液状添加剤が含酸素化合物からなる請求項1又は2に記載の内燃機関の排気浄化装置。

【請求項4】 上記含酸素化合物が水又はアルコールである請求項3に記載の内燃機関の排気浄化装置。

【請求項5】 上記還元剤と液状添加剤とを機関排気通路内に供給する前に加熱する加熱手段を具備した請求項1又は2に記載の内燃機関の排気浄化装置。

【請求項6】 排気ガス温に応じて上記還元剤に対する 被状添加剤の割合を制御する制御手段を具備し、排気ガ ス温が高くなるにつれて該割合を小さくする請求項1又 は2に記載の内燃機関の排気浄化装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は内燃機関の排気浄化装置 に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】吸入空気量と、吸気通路、燃焼室又は排気通路内に供給された燃料(炭化水素)との比を排気ガスの空燃比と称すると、排気ガスの空燃比がリーンであるときに炭化水素HCの存在下で排気ガス中の NO_x を選択的に還元する NO_x 触媒が公知である。この NO_x 触媒では NO_x 触媒内において炭化水素HCと酸素 O_2 が反応することにより活性種が形成され、この活性種が NO_x と反応することにより NO_x が還元せしめられる。従ってこの NO_x 触媒を用いて NO_x を還元するためには排気ガス中に十分な量の炭化水素HCと酸素 O_2 とが含まれていることが必要となる。

【0003】ところで例えばこのNOx 触媒をディーゼル機関に対して適用した場合、ディーゼル機関の排気ガス中にはNOx を還元させるのに十分な酸素O2 が存在しているが炭化水素HCの量が若干不足している。そこでこの炭化水素HCの不足分を補うためにNOx 触媒上流の機関排気通路内に液状炭化水素HCからなる還元剤

を供給するようにした内燃機関が公知である(特開昭4-175417号公報参照)。

【0004】一方、排気ガスの空燃比がリーンのときにNOxを吸収し、排気ガスの空燃比をリッチにすると吸収したNOxを放出するNOx吸収剤が公知である。このNOx吸収剤を機関排気通路内に配置すると排気ガスの空燃比がリーンのときに排気ガス中に含まれるNOxがNOx吸収剤に吸収され、斯くしてNOxが外気中に放出するのを阻止することができる。ところがこのNOx吸収剤の吸収能力にも限度があり、従ってNOx吸収剤の吸収能力が飽和する前にNOx吸収剤からNOxを放出、還元させる必要がある。

【0005】そこで NO_x 吸収剤の NO_x 吸収能力が飽和する前に NO_x 吸収剤上流の機関排気通路内に液状炭化水素からなる還元剤を供給して NO_x 吸収剤に流入する排気ガスの空燃比をリッチにし、それによって NO_x 吸収剤から NO_x を放出させると共に放出した NO_x を還元するようにした内燃機関が公知である(PCT国際公開WO93/07363号参照)。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところでNOx 触媒によりNOx を良好に還元するためには、或いはNOx 吸収剤からNOx を良好に放出させて放出されたNOx を良好に還元するためには液状炭化水素からなる還元剤をNOx 触媒内或いはNOx 吸収剤内に一様に分散させなければならず、また分散された還元剤が十分な還元作用を果すようにする必要がある。ところが上述の内燃機関におけるように単に液状炭化水素からなる還元剤を機関排気通路内に供給すると特に還元剤として炭素数の多い軽油等を用いた場合には還元剤が良好に分散せずに液状のままNOx 触媒或いはNOx 吸収剤に付着してしまい、斯くしてNOx 触媒による良好なNOx の還元作用、或いはNOx 吸収剤からの良好なNOx 放出還元作用を確保することができないという問題がある。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記問題点を解決するために本発明によれば、排気ガスの空燃比がリーンであるときに炭化水素の存在下で排気ガス中の NO_x を選択的に還元しうる NO_x 触媒を機関排気通路内に配置し、 NO_x 触媒上流の機関排気通路内に液状炭化水素からなる還元剤を供給するようにした内燃機関において、還元剤に還元剤よりも沸点の低い極性物質からなる液状添加剤を添加するようにしている。

【0008】また、本発明によれば上記問題点を解決するために、排気ガスの空燃比がリーンであるときにNOxを吸収し、排気ガスの空燃比がリッチになると吸収したNOxを放出するNOx 吸収剤を機関排気通路内に配置し、NOx 吸収剤からNOxを放出すべきときにはNOx 吸収剤上流の機関排気通路内に液状炭化水素からなる還元剤を供給するようにした内燃機関において、還元

剤に還元剤よりも沸点の低い極性物質からなる液状添加 剤を添加するようにしている。

【0009】また、本発明によれば上記問題点を解決するために、還元剤が軽油からなり、液状添加剤が含酸素化合物からなる。また、本発明によれば上記問題点を解決するために、含酸素化合物が水又はアルコールからなる。また、本発明によれば上記問題点を解決するために、還元剤と液状添加剤とを機関排気通路内に供給する前に加熱する加熱手段を具備している。

【0010】また、本発明によれば上記問題点を解決するために、排気ガス温に応じて還元剤に対する液状添加剤の割合を制御する制御手段を具備し、排気ガス温が高くなるにつれてこの割合を小さくするようにしている。 【0011】

【作用】1番目の発明では、液状添加剤によって還元剤の分散性が向上せしめられ、還元剤はNOx 触媒内に良好に分散される。2番目の発明では、液状添加剤によって還元剤の分散性が向上せしめられ、還元剤はNOx 吸収剤内に良好に分散される。

【0012】3番目の発明では、含酸素化合物により軽油の分散性が向上せしめられると共に軽油が部分酸化される。4番目の発明では、水又はアルコールにより軽油の分散性が向上せしめられると共に軽油が部分酸化される。5番目の発明では、還元剤と液状添加剤が加熱されて還元剤の分散性が向上せしめられると共に還元剤が低炭素数の炭化水素に分解される。

【0013】6番目の発明では、排気ガス温が高くなって排気ガス熱による加熱量が増大するほど還元剤に対する液状添加剤の割合が減少せしめられる。

[0014]

【実施例】図1は本発明をディーゼル機関に適用した場合を示している。図1を参照すると、1は機関本体、2はピストン、3は燃焼室、4は燃料噴射弁、5は吸気弁、6は吸気ボート、7は排気弁、8は排気ボートを夫々示す。吸気ボート6は対応する吸気マニホルド9を介してエアクリーナ10に連結される。一方、排気ボート8は排気マニホルド11および排気管12を介してNOx 触媒13を内蔵したケーシング14に連結され、NOx 触媒13上流の排気管12内には温度センサ15と還元剤供給弁16とが配置される。

【0015】還元剤供給弁16はそのハウジング17内に排気管12内に開口する噴出口18と、噴出口18から上方に延びる円筒孔19と、円筒孔19内に挿入されたグロープラグ20とを具備しており、グロープラグ20の円筒状加熱部20aと円筒孔19間には環状通路21が形成される。環状通路21の下端部は噴出口18に連結され、環状通路21の上端部は還元剤流入口22を介して還元剤供給導管23に連結される。この還元剤供給導管23に連結される。この還元剤供給導管23に連結される。この還元剤供給導管23に連結される。この還元剤失分25および添加剤タンク26に連結

される。また図1に示されるようにグロープラグ20は スイッチ27を介して電源に接続される。

【0016】電子制御ユニット30はディジタルコンピ ュータからなり、双方向性バス31によって相互に接続 されたROM(リードオンリメモリ)32、RAM(ラ ンダムアクセスメモリ) 33、CPU(マイクロプロセ ッサ)34、入力ポート35および出力ポート36を具 備する。温度センサ15は排気管12内を流れる排気ガ ス温に比例した出力電圧を発生し、この出力電圧はAD 変換器37を介して入力ポート35に入力される。ま た、アクセルペダル40の踏込み量に比例した出力電圧 を発生する負荷センサ41が設けられ、この負荷センサ 41の出力電圧がAD変換器38を介して入力ポート3 5に入力される。更に入力ポート35には機関回転数を 表わす出力パルスを発生する回転数センサ42が接続さ れる。一方、出力ポート36は夫々対応する駆動回路3 9を介して供給制御装置24およびスイッチ27に接続 される。

【0017】図1に示される実施例においては NO_x 触媒13はCu-ゼオライトから形成されたモノリス触媒からなる。図1に示される内燃機関はディーゼル機関であるので排気ガス中には多量の酸素 O_2 が含まれており、 NO_x 触媒13ではゼオライトの細孔内において排気ガス中の炭化水素HCと酸素 O_2 とが反応することにより活性種が形成され($HC+O_2$ →活性種)、Cuイオン上においてこの活性種と排気ガス中の NO_x とが反応することにより NO_x が還元される(NO_x +活性種 → N_2 +CO+ CO_2)。しかしながら排気ガス中の炭化水素HCの量は NO_x を十分に還元するには不足しており、従って図1で示される実施例ではこの不足の炭化水素HCを補うために還元剤供給弁16から還元剤が連続的に供給される。

【0018】しかしながらこの場合、液状の還元剤を単 に排気管12内に供給してもこの還元剤はNOx 触媒1 3内に良好に分散せず、斯くして本発明では液状の還元 剤に還元剤よりも沸点の低い極性物質からなる液状添加 剤を添加して還元剤がNOx触媒13内全体に分散する ようにしている。即ち、図1において還元剤タンク25 内の液状還元剤および添加剤タンク26内の液状添加剤 は供給制御装置24により予め定められた割合に混合さ れて還元剤供給弁16に供給され、次いで還元剤供給弁 16から排気管12内に供給される。上述したように添 加剤は還元剤に比べて沸点が低いために添加剤の少くと も一部は還元剤供給弁16から供給される前に気化膨張 し、この添加剤の気化膨張作用によって液状還元剤は還 元剤供給弁16から供給される前に細かく分断される。 その結果、液状還元剤は還元剤供給弁16から細かく分 断された状態で噴出するので噴出した還元剤は排気管1 2内に一様に分散され、斯くしてこの還元剤は良好に分 散された状態でNOx 触媒13内に送り込まれる。その

結果、 NO_x 触媒 13 の全領域において活性種が形成されるために NO_x が良好に還元されることになる。

【0019】なお、図1に示される実施例では還元剤を供給すべきときにはグロープラグ20が加熱される。グロープラグ20が加熱されると添加剤はグロープラグ加熱部20a周りの環状通路21(図2)内を流れる間に熱を受けてほぼ完全に気化膨張し、斯くして還元剤がガス状になって噴出口18から噴出するためにNOx触媒13に対する還元剤の分散性は更に良好となる。なお、このようにグロープラグ20によって還元剤を加熱するようにすると還元剤は炭素数の少ない炭化水素HCに分解される。炭化水素HCは炭素数が少なくなるほど分散性が向上すると共にNOxに対する還元力が強くなり、従ってグロープラグ20によって還元剤を加熱するようにするとNOxの還元作用が向上することになる。

[0020]また、本発明による実施例では還元剤として軽油が用いられており、液状添加剤として水又はアルコールからなる含酸素化合物が用いられている。このような含酸素化合物を液状添加剤として用いると環状通路21内においてこの含酸素添加剤中の酸素によって軽油が部分酸化され、その結果活性種が形成される可能性がある。特にグロープラグ20により軽油を加熱するようにした場合には活性種が形成される可能性がかなり高くなる。従って液状添加剤として含酸素化合物を用いるとNOxの還元作用を促進できることになる。

【0021】機関から排出された排気ガス中の炭化水素 HCの量は機関の運転状態に応じて変化し、従って還元 剤供給弁16から供給すべき最適な還元剤の量も機関の 運転状態に応じて変化する。この還元剤供給弁16から 供給すべき最適な還元剤の量Qは予め実験により求められており、この最適な還元剤量Qはアクセルペダル40の踏込み量Lおよび機関回転数Nの関数として図3に示すようなマップの形で予めROM32内に記憶されている。

【0022】図4は還元剤の供給制御ルーチンを示しており、このルーチンは一定時間毎の割込みによって実行される。図4を参照すると、まず初めにステップ100において還元剤を供給すべき条件が成立しているか否かが判別される。還元剤を供給すべき条件が成立しているときはステップ101に進んで供給制御装置24が作動せしめられ、図3に示される量Qの還元剤とこの量Qに対して予め定められた割合の液状添加剤とが還元剤供給弁16から排気管12内に供給される。次いでステップ102においてグロープラグ20に電力が供給される。

【0023】図5に還元剤供給弁16の別の実施例を示す。なおこの実施例において図2と同様な構成要素は同一の符号で示す。図5を参照するとこの実施例ではグロープラグ加熱部20aの両側において環状通路21内に開口する還元剤流入口22aと添加剤流入口22bとが設けられる。還元剤流入口22aは還元剤供給導管23

a および供給制御装置 2 4 a を介して還元剤タンク 2 5 に連結され、添加剤流入口 2 2 b は添加剤供給導管 2 3 b および供給制御装置 2 4 b を介して添加剤タンク 2 6 に連結される。各供給制御装置 2 4 a , 2 4 b は図 1 に示す電子制御ユニット 3 0 と同様な電子制御ユニットの出力信号に基いて制御され、還元剤供給弁 1 6 からは図 3 に示す量 Q の還元剤とこの量 Q に対して予め定められた割合の液状添加剤が供給される。なお、この実施例では還元剤と液状添加剤が還元剤供給弁 1 6 内で混合せしめられる。

【0024】図6および図7は図5に示される還元剤供給弁16を用いて還元剤の供給量に対する液状添加剤の供給量の割合を排気ガス温に応じて変化させるようにした実施例を示している。即ち、排気ガス温が高くなると還元剤供給弁16から噴出された還元剤は排気ガスによる強力な加熱作用を受けて気化し、低炭素数の炭化水素HCに分解せしめられるので拡散性が向上することになる。従って排気ガス温が高くなったときには液状添加剤の供給量を減少させても還元剤をNOx触媒13全体に良好に拡散せしめることができる。そこでこの実施例では図6に示されるように還元剤の供給量に対する液状添加剤の供給量の割合Kを排気ガス温下が高くなるにつれて小さくするようにしている。

【0025】図7は還元剤の供給割合を排気ガス温Tに応じて変化させるようにした場合の還元剤供給制御ルーチンを示しており、このルーチンは一定時間毎の割込みによって実行される。図7を参照すると、まず初めにステップ200において還元剤を供給すべき条件が成立しているか否かが判別される。還元剤を供給すべき条件が成立しているときにはステップ201に進んで還元剤の供給量が図3に示される量Qとなるように還元剤供給制御装置24aによって制御される。次いでステップ202では図3に示される還元剤供給量Qと図6に示される添加剤供給割合Kとを乗算することにより添加剤供給量W(=K・Q)が算出され、続くステップ203では添加剤供給量がWとなるように添加剤供給制御装置24bによって制御される。次いでステップ204ではグロープラグ20に電力が供給される。

【0026】次に図1において NO_x 触媒に代えて NO_x 吸収剤を用いた場合について説明する。この NO_x 吸収剤は例えばアルミナを担体とし、この担体上に例えばカリウムK、ナトリウムNa、リチウムLi、セシウムCs のようなアルカリ金属、バリウムBa、カルシウム Ca のようなアルカリ土類、ランタンLa、イットリウム Y のような希土類から選ばれた少くとも一つと、白金 Pt のような貴金属とが担持されている。この NO_x 吸収剤は NO_x 吸収剤に流入する排気ガスの空燃比がリーンのときには NO_x を吸収し、排気ガス中の酸素濃度が低下すると吸収した NO_x を放出する NO_x の吸放出作用を行う。図1に示すようなディーゼル機関では通常

らゆる運転状態において空気過剰率が1.0以上、即ち燃焼室3内における平均空燃比がリーンの状態で燃焼せしめられる。従ってこのとき排出される NO_x は NO_x 吸収剤に吸収されることになる。

【0027】上述のNOx吸収剤を機関排気通路内に配置すればこのNOx吸収剤は実際にNOxの吸放出作用を行うがこの吸放出作用の詳細なメカニズムについては明らかでない部分もある。しかしながらこの吸放出作用は図8に示すようなメカニズムで行われているものと考えられる。次にこのメカニズムについて担体上に白金PtおよびバリウムBaを担持させた場合を例にとって説明するが他の貴金属、アルカリ金属、アルカリ土類、希土類を用いても同様なメカニズムとなる。

【0028】即ち、ディーゼル機関では排気ガス中に多量の酸素が存在し、これら酸素O2は図8(A)に示されるようにO2-又はO2-の形で白金Ptの表面に付着する。一方、排気ガス中のNOは白金Ptの表面上でO2-又はO2-と反応し、NO2となる(2NO+O2→2NO2)。次いで生成されたNO2の一部は白金Pt上で酸化されつつ吸収剤内に吸収されて酸化バリウムBaOと結合しながら図8(A)に示されるように硝酸イオンNO3-の形で吸収剤内に拡散する。このようにしてNOxがNOx吸収剤内に吸収される。なお、このようにしてNOxがNOx吸収剤内に吸収されるがNOx吸収剤の吸収能力には限度があり、従ってNOx吸収剤に或る程度NOxが吸収された時点でNOx吸収剤からNOxを放出させる必要がある。

【0029】ところでこのNOx吸収剤では排気ガス中 の酸素濃度が低下してNO2 の生成量が低下すると反応 が逆方向(NO3 - →NO2) に進み、斯くして吸収剤 内の硝酸イオンNO3-がNO2の形で吸収剤から放出 される。即ち、排気ガス中の酸素濃度が低下するとNO x 吸収剤からNOx が放出されることになる。従ってこ の実施例では排気ガス中の酸素濃度を低下させて排気ガ スの空燃比をリッチにしかつこのときNOx吸収剤から 放出されるNOx を還元するために図9に示されるよう に周期的に還元剤供給弁16から還元剤が供給される。 即ち、還元剤供給弁16から還元剤、即ち炭化水素HC を供給するとこの炭化水素HCは図8(B)に示される ように白金PtのO2-又はO2-とただちに反応して酸 化せしめられる。白金Pt上のO2-又はO2-が減少す れば周囲の〇2が〇2-又は〇2-の形で白金Pt上に付 着し、白金Pt上にO2-又はO2-が付着するとこのO 2- 又は〇2-はただちに炭化水素HCと反応して炭化水 素HCが酸化せしめられる。従って還元剤供給弁16か ら炭化水素HCが供給されると排気ガス中の酸素濃度は

急激に低下する。

【0030】一方、排気ガス中の酸素濃度が低下して白金P t 上の O_2 - 又は O_2 -が減少すると(NO_3 - $\rightarrow N$ O_2)の方向に反応が進み、斯くして吸収剤から NO_2 が放出されることになる。この NO_2 は炭化水素HCと反応して還元せしめられる。このようにして白金P t の表面上に NO_2 が存在しなくなると吸収剤から次から次へと NO_2 が放出される。従って還元剤供給弁16から炭化水素HCが供給されると短時間のうちに NO_x 吸収剤から NO_x が放出され、しかもこのとき放出されたN O_x が還元せしめられることになる。

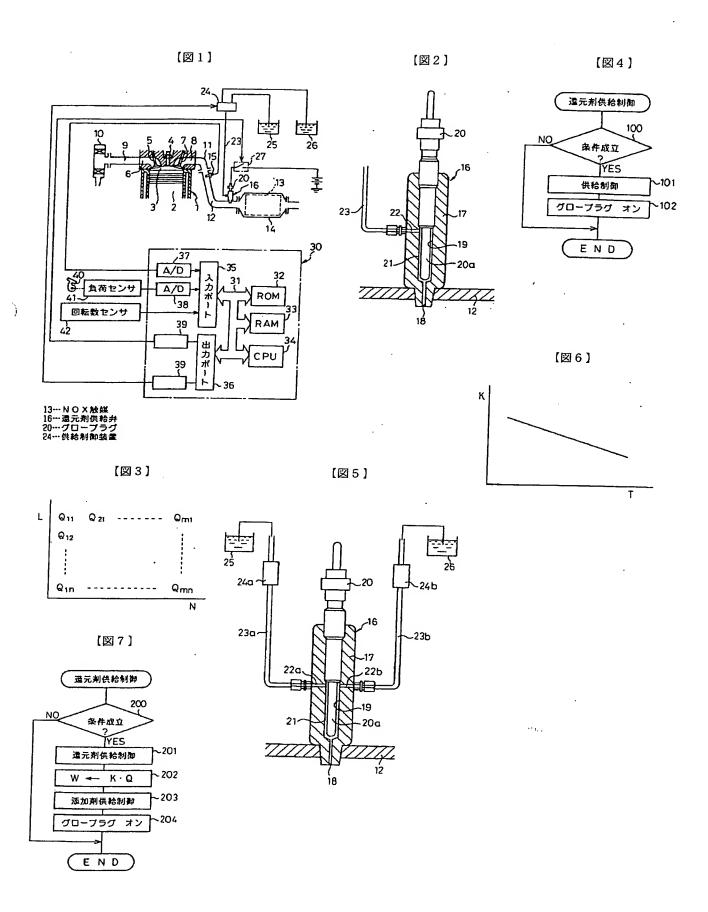
【0031】この実施例においても還元剤に極性物質からなる液状添加剤が添加される。即ち、この実施例においてもNOx 吸収剤から良好にNOx を放出させかつこの放出されたNOx を良好に還元するためにはNOx 吸収剤全体に対して還元剤を良好に分散させかつ還元剤をできるだけ低炭素数の炭化水素HCに分解することが好ましく、従ってこの実施例においても上述のように還元剤に液状添加剤を添加することによってNOx 吸収剤からの良好なNOx の放出還元作用を確保することができることになる。

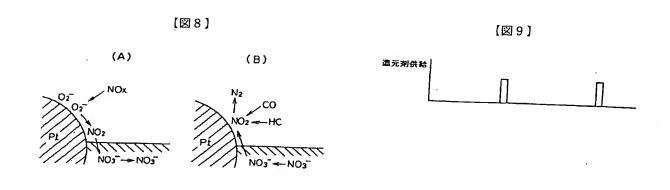
[0032]

【発明の効果】還元剤に還元剤よりも沸点の低い極性物質からなる液状添加剤を添加することによって NO_x 触媒による良好な NO_x 還元作用を確保することができ、 NO_x 吸収剤からの良好な NO_x 放出還元作用を確保することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】ディーゼル機関の全体図である。
- 【図2】還元剤供給弁の拡大側面断面図である。
- 【図3】還元剤供給量のマップを示す図である。
- 【図4】還元剤の供給を制御するためのフローチャート である。
- 【図5】還元剤供給弁の別の実施例を示す拡大側面断面 図である。
- 【図6】添加剤の供給割合Kを示す図である。
- 【図7】還元剤の供給を制御するためのフローチャート である。
- 【図8】NOx の吸放出作用を説明するための図である。
- 【図9】還元剤供給のタイミングを示す図である。 【符号の説明】
- 1 3 ··· NOx 触媒
- 16…還元剤供給弁
- 20…グロープラグ
- 24, 24a, 24b…供給制御装置





フロントページの続き

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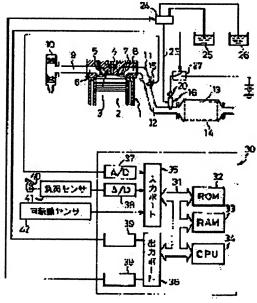
SAKAKIBARA YUJI

(54) EXHAUST EMISSION CONTROL DEVICE FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To improve reduction action of NOx by NOx catalyst and NOx emission reduction action from an NOx absorbent.

CONSTITUTION: An NOx catalyst 13 for selectively reducing NOx in the presence of hydrocarbon is disposed in an exhaust gas passage of a Diesel engine. A reducing agent supply valve 16 is disposed in an exhaust pipe 12 upstream from the NOx catalyst 13, and light oil which is a reducing agent is supplied from the reducing agent supply valve 16. Water or alcohol having a lower boiling point than light oil is added to the light oil.



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Searching PAJ Page 2 of 2

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] When the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas is RIN, it is NOx in exhaust gas under existence of a hydrocarbon. NOx which may be returned alternatively A catalyst is arranged in an engine flueway and it is NOx. Exhaust emission control device of the internal combustion engine which added the liquefied additive which turns into the above-mentioned reducing agent from the low polar substance of the boiling point rather than this reducing agent in the internal combustion engine which supplied the reducing agent which consists of a liquefied hydrocarbon in the engine flueway of the catalyst upstream.

[Claim 2] It is NOx when the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas is RIN. NOx which was absorbed, and was absorbed when the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas became rich NOx to emit An absorbent is arranged in an engine flueway. NOx An absorbent to NOx It is NOx when it should emit. In the internal combustion engine which supplied the reducing agent which consists of a liquefied hydrocarbon in the engine flueway of the absorbent upstream The exhaust emission control device of the internal combustion engine which added the liquefied additive which turns into the above-mentioned reducing agent from the low polar substance of the boiling point rather than this reducing agent.

[Claim 3] The exhaust emission control device of the internal combustion engine according to claim 1 or 2 with which the above-mentioned reducing agent consists of gas oil, and the above-mentioned liquefied additive consists of an oxygenated compound.

[Claim 4] The exhaust emission control device of the internal combustion engine according to claim 3 whose above-mentioned oxygenated compound is water or alcohol.

[Claim 5] The exhaust emission control device of the internal combustion engine possessing a heating means to heat before supplying the above-mentioned reducing agent and a liquefied additive in an engine flueway according to claim 1 or 2.

[Claim 6] The exhaust emission control device of the internal combustion engine according to claim 1 or 2 which makes this rate small as the control means which control the rate of the liquefied additive to the above-mentioned reducing agent according to an exhaust gas temperature are provided and an exhaust gas temperature becomes high.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the exhaust emission control device of an internal combustion engine.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] If the ratio of an inhalation air content and the fuel (hydrocarbon) supplied in the inhalation-of-air path, the combustion chamber, or the flueway is called the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas, when the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas is RIN, it is NOx in exhaust gas under existence of Hydrocarbon HC. NOx returned alternatively A catalyst is well-known. This NOx At a catalyst, it is NOx. When Hydrocarbon HC and oxygen O2 react into a catalyst, active species is formed and this active species is NOx. It is NOx by reacting. It is made to return. Therefore, this NOx A catalyst is used and it is NOx. Hydrocarbon HC and oxygen O2 of amount sufficient in exhaust gas in order to return It is necessary to be contained.

[0003] By the way, it is this NOx, for example. When a catalyst is applied to a Diesel engine, in a Diesel engine exhaust gas, it is NOx. Sufficient oxygen O2 for making it return Although it exists, the amounts of Hydrocarbon HC are insufficient a little. Then, it is NOx in order to compensate the insufficiency of this hydrocarbon HC. The internal combustion engine which supplied the reducing agent which consists of a liquefied hydrocarbon HC in the engine flueway of the catalyst upstream is well-known (refer to JP,4-175417,A).

[0004] On the other hand, it is NOx when the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas is RIN. NOx which was absorbed, and was absorbed when the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas was made rich NOx to emit An absorbent is well-known. This NOx NOx contained in exhaust gas when an absorbent is arranged in an engine flueway and the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas is RIN NOx It is absorbed by the absorbent and is NOx thus. It can prevent emitting into the open air. However, this NOx There is a limit also in the absorptance of an absorbent, therefore it is NOx. It is NOx before the absorptance of an absorbent is saturated. An absorbent to NOx It is necessary to make it emit and return.

[0005] Then, NOx NOx of an absorbent It is NOx before absorptance is saturated. The reducing agent which consists of a liquefied hydrocarbon is supplied in the engine flueway of the absorbent upstream, and it is NOx. The air-fuel ratio of the exhaust gas which flows into an absorbent is made rich, and it is NOx by it. An absorbent to NOx NOx emitted while making it emit The internal combustion engine it was made to return is well-known (refer to PCT international public presentation WO 93/No. 07363). [0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, NOx It is NOx by the catalyst. It is NOx in order to return good. An absorbent to NOx NOx which was made to emit good and was emitted It is NOx about the reducing agent which consists of a liquefied hydrocarbon in order to return good. The inside of a catalyst, or NOx It is necessary to make it achieve reduction operation with the sufficient reducing agent which had to be uniformly distributed in the absorbent and was distributed. However, without a reducing agent distributing good, when the reducing agent [as / in an above-mentioned]

internal combustion engine] which only consists of a liquefied hydrocarbon was supplied in the engine flueway and gas oil with many carbon numbers especially as a reducing agent etc. is used, while it is liquefied, it is NOx. A catalyst or NOx It adheres to an absorbent. It is NOx thus. Good NOx by the catalyst A reduction operation or NOx Good NOx from an absorbent There is a problem that a discharge reduction operation is not securable.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned trouble, when the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas is RIN according to this invention, it is NOx in exhaust gas under existence of a hydrocarbon. NOx which may be returned alternatively A catalyst is arranged in an engine flueway and it is NOx. It is made to add the liquefied additive which turns into a reducing agent from the low polar substance of the boiling point rather than a reducing agent in the internal combustion engine which supplied the reducing agent which consists of a liquefied hydrocarbon in the engine flueway of the catalyst upstream.

[0008] Moreover, it is NOx, when the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas is RIN, in order to solve the above-mentioned trouble according to this invention. It absorbs. NOx absorbed when the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas became rich NOx to emit An absorbent is arranged in an engine flueway. NOx An absorbent to NOx It is NOx when it should emit. It is made to add the liquefied additive which turns into a reducing agent from the low polar substance of the boiling point rather than a reducing agent in the internal combustion engine which supplied the reducing agent which consists of a liquefied hydrocarbon in the engine flueway of the absorbent upstream.

[0009] Moreover, in order to solve the above-mentioned trouble according to this invention, a reducing agent consists of gas oil and a liquefied additive consists of an oxygenated compound. Moreover, in order to solve the above-mentioned trouble according to this invention, an oxygenated compound consists of water or alcohol. Moreover, in order to solve the above-mentioned trouble according to this invention, a heating means to heat before supplying a reducing agent and a liquefied additive in an engine flueway is provided.

[0010] Moreover, it is made to make this rate small as the control means which control the rate of the liquefied additive to a reducing agent according to an exhaust gas temperature are provided and an exhaust gas temperature becomes high, in order to solve the above-mentioned trouble according to this invention.

[0011]

[Function] The dispersibility of a reducing agent is made to improve in the 1st invention by the liquefied additive, and a reducing agent is NOx. It distributes good in a catalyst. The dispersibility of a reducing agent is made to improve in the 2nd invention by the liquefied additive, and a reducing agent is NOx. It distributes good in an absorbent.

[0012] In the 3rd invention, while the dispersibility of gas oil is made to improve by the oxygenated compound, partial oxidation of the gas oil is carried out. In the 4th invention, while the dispersibility of gas oil is made to improve by water or alcohol, partial oxidation of the gas oil is carried out. In the 5th invention, while a reducing agent and a liquefied additive are heated and the dispersibility of a reducing agent is made to improve, a reducing agent is disassembled into the hydrocarbon of the number of low carbon.

[0013] The rate of the liquefied additive to a reducing agent is made to decrease in the 6th invention, so that an exhaust gas temperature becomes high and the amount of heating by exhaust gas heat increases. [0014]

[Example] <u>Drawing 1</u> shows the case where this invention is applied to a Diesel engine. if <u>drawing 1</u> is referred to -- 1 -- an engine main part and 2 -- a piston and 3 -- in an inlet valve and 6, a suction port and 7 show an exhaust valve and 8 shows [a combustion chamber and 4 / a fuel injection valve and 5] an exhaust air port, respectively A suction port 6 is connected with an air cleaner 10 through the corresponding inlet manifold 9. On the other hand, the exhaust air port 8 minds an exhaust manifold 11 and an exhaust pipe 12, and is NOx. It connects with the casing 14 which built in the catalyst 13, and is NOx. In the exhaust pipe 12 of the catalyst 13 upstream, a temperature sensor 15 and the reducing-agent

supply valve 16 are arranged.

[0015] The reducing-agent supply valve 16 possesses the exhaust nozzle 18 which carries out opening into an exhaust pipe 12 into the housing 17, the circle tubiform hole 19 prolonged in the upper part from an exhaust nozzle 18, and the glow plug 20 inserted into the circle tubiform hole 19, and the annular path 21 is formed between cylinder-like heating unit 20a of a glow plug 20, and the circle tubiform hole 19. the soffit section of the annular path 21 is connected with an exhaust nozzle 18 -- having -- the upper-limit section of the annular path 21 -- the reducing-agent input 22 -- minding -- reducing-agent supply -- it connects with a conduit 23 this reducing-agent supply -- a conduit 23 is connected with the reducing-agent tank 25 and the additive tank 26 through the supply control unit 24, as shown in drawing 1 Moreover, as shown in drawing 1, a glow plug 20 is connected to a power supply through a switch 27.

[0016] An electronic control unit 30 consists of a digital computer, and possesses ROM (read-only memory)32, RAM (RAM)33, CPU (microprocessor)34, the input port 35, and the output port 36 which were mutually connected by the bidirectional bus 31. A temperature sensor 15 generates the output voltage proportional to the exhaust gas temperature which flows the inside of an exhaust pipe 12, and this output voltage is inputted into input port 35 through A-D converter 37. Moreover, the load sensor 41 which generates the output voltage proportional to the amount of trodding of an accelerator pedal 40 is formed, and the output voltage of this load sensor 41 is inputted into input port 35 through A-D converter 38. Furthermore, the rotational frequency sensor 42 which generates the output pulse showing an engine rotational frequency is connected to input port 35. On the other hand, an output port 36 is connected to the supply control unit 24 and a switch 27 through the drive circuit 39 which corresponds, respectively.

[0017] It sets in the example shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, and is NOx. A catalyst 13 consists of a monolithic catalyst formed from Cu-zeolite. Since it is a Diesel engine, the internal combustion engine shown in drawing 1 is a lot of oxygen O2 in exhaust gas. It is contained. NOx With a catalyst 13, it sets in the pore of a zeolite, and is Hydrocarbon HC and oxygen O2 in exhaust gas. Active species is formed by reacting (HC+O2 -> active species). It sets on Cu ion and is NOx in this active species and exhaust gas. It is NOx by reacting. It is returned (NOx+ active species ->N2+CO+CO2). However, the amount of the hydrocarbon HC in exhaust gas is NOx. In the example which fully returning runs short of, therefore is shown by <u>drawing 1</u>, in order to compensate this insufficient hydrocarbon HC, a reducing agent is continuously supplied from the reducing-agent supply valve 16.

[0018] However, even if it only supplies a liquefied reducing agent in an exhaust pipe 12 in this case, this reducing agent is NOx. It does not distribute good in a catalyst 13, but the liquefied additive which turns into a liquefied reducing agent from the low polar substance of the boiling point rather than a reducing agent is added, and it is made for a reducing agent to distribute in [whole] the NOx catalyst 13 by this invention thus. That is, in drawing 1, the rate beforehand defined by the supply control unit 24 is mixed, and the liquefied reducing agent in the reducing-agent tank 25 and the liquefied additive in the additive tank 26 are supplied to the reducing-agent supply valve 16, and, subsequently to in an exhaust pipe 12, are supplied from the reducing-agent supply valve 16. As mentioned above, an additive carries out evaporation expansion, before, as for some additives [at least], the boiling point is supplied to a low sake from the reducing-agent supply valve 16 compared with a reducing agent, and before a liquefied reducing agent is supplied by the evaporation swelling of this additive from the reducing-agent supply valve 16, it is divided finely. Consequently, it is NOx, where the reducing agent which blew off since the liquefied reducing agent was spouted in the state where it was finely divided from the reducing-agent supply valve 16 was uniformly distributed in the exhaust pipe 12 and this reducing agent is distributed good thus. It is sent in in a catalyst 13. Consequently, NOx Since active species is formed in all the fields of a catalyst 13, it is NOx. It will be returned good.

[0019] In addition, in the example shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, when a reducing agent should be supplied, a glow plug 20 is heated. It is NOx in order for an additive to carry out evaporation expansion nearly completely in response to heat while flowing the inside of the annular path 21 (<u>drawing 2</u>) of the circumference of glow-plug heating unit 20a, and for a reducing agent to become gas-like thus, if a glow

plug 20 is heated, and to spout from an exhaust nozzle 18. The dispersibility of the reducing agent to a catalyst 13 becomes still better. In addition, a reducing agent will be disassembled into the hydrocarbon HC with few carbon numbers if a reducing agent is heated with a glow plug 20 in this way. Hydrocarbon HC is NOx while dispersibility improves so that a carbon number decreases. It is NOx, if the receiving reducing power becomes strong, therefore a reducing agent is heated with a glow plug 20. A reduction operation will improve.

[0020] Moreover, in the example by this invention, gas oil is used as a reducing agent and the oxygenated compound which consists of water or alcohol as a liquefied additive is used. If such an oxygenated compound is used as a liquefied additive, in the annular path 21, partial oxidation of the gas oil may be carried out by the oxygen in this oxygenated additive, and, as a result, active species may be formed of it. When gas oil is heated especially with the glow plug 20, possibility that active species will be formed becomes quite high. Therefore, it is NOx if an oxygenated compound is used as a liquefied additive. A reduction operation can be promoted.

[0021] The amount of the optimal reducing agent which the amount of the hydrocarbon HC in the exhaust gas discharged by the engine should change according to an engine's operational status, therefore should be supplied from the reducing-agent supply valve 16 also changes according to an engine's operational status. The amount Q of the optimal reducing agent which should be supplied from this reducing-agent supply valve 16 is beforehand calculated by experiment, and this optimal amount Q of reducing agents is beforehand memorized in ROM32 in the form of a map as shown in drawing 3 as the amount L of trodding of an accelerator pedal 40, and a function of the engine rotational frequency N.

[0022] <u>Drawing 4</u> shows the supply control routine of a reducing agent, and this routine is performed by the interruption for every fixed time. Reference of <u>drawing 4</u> distinguishes whether the conditions which should supply a reducing agent in Step 100 first are satisfied. When the conditions which should supply a reducing agent are satisfied, progress to Step 101 and the supply control unit 24 is made to operate, and the liquefied additive of the rate beforehand defined to the reducing agent of the amount Q shown in <u>drawing 3</u> and this amount Q is supplied in an exhaust pipe 12 from the reducing-agent supply valve 16. Subsequently, in Step 102, power is supplied to a glow plug 20.

[0023] Another example of the reducing-agent supply valve 16 is shown in drawing 5. In addition, in this example, the same sign shows the same component as drawing 2. Reference of drawing 5 prepares reducing-agent input 22a and additive input 22b which carry out opening in the annular path 21 in the both sides of glow-plug heating unit 20a in this example. reducing-agent input 22a -- reducing-agent supply -- it connects with the reducing-agent tank 25 through conduit 23a and supply control unit 24a -- having -- additive input 22b -- additive supply -- it connects with the additive tank 26 through conduit 23b and supply control unit 24b Each supply control units 24a and 24b are controlled based on the output signal of the electronic control unit 30 shown in drawing 1, and the same electronic control unit, and the liquefied additive of the rate beforehand defined to the reducing agent of the amount Q shown in drawing 3 and this amount Q is supplied from the reducing-agent supply valve 16. In addition, it is made for a reducing agent and a liquefied additive to be mixed within the reducing-agent supply valve 16 in this example.

[0024] Drawing 6 and drawing 7 show the example to which it was made to change the rate of the amount of supply of the liquefied additive to the amount of supply of a reducing agent according to an exhaust gas temperature using the reducing-agent supply valve 16 shown in drawing 5. That is, if an exhaust gas temperature becomes high, the reducing agent which blew off from the reducing-agent supply valve 16 is evaporated in response to the powerful heating operation by exhaust gas, and since it is made to decompose into the hydrocarbon HC of the number of low carbon, its diffusibility will improve. Therefore, when an exhaust gas temperature becomes high, even if it decreases the amount of supply of a liquefied additive, it is NOx about a reducing agent. The catalyst 13 whole can be made to diffuse good. Then, in this example, it is made to make small the rate K of the amount of supply of the liquefied additive to the amount of supply of a reducing agent as are shown in drawing 6, and exhaust gas temperature T becomes high.

[0025] Drawing 7 shows the reducing-agent supply control routine at the time of making it change the supply rate of a reducing agent according to exhaust gas temperature T, and this routine is performed by the interruption for every fixed time. Reference of drawing 7 distinguishes whether the conditions which should supply a reducing agent in Step 200 first are satisfied. When the conditions which should supply a reducing agent are satisfied, it is controlled by reducing-agent supply control unit 24a to become the amount Q with which progress to Step 201 and the amount of supply of a reducing agent is indicated to be to drawing 3. Subsequently, by carrying out the multiplication of the additive supply rate K shown in the reducing-agent amount of supply Q shown in drawing 3 at Step 202, and drawing 6, the additive amount of supply W (=K-Q) is computed, and at continuing Step 203, it is controlled by additive supply control unit 24b so that the additive amount of supply is set to W. Subsequently, at Step 204, power is supplied to a glow plug 20.

[0026] Next, it sets to drawing 1 and is NOx. It replaces with a catalyst and is NOx. The case where an absorbent is used is explained. This NOx An absorbent makes an alumina support and at least one chosen from an alkaline earth like Potassium K, Sodium Na, Lithium Li, alkali metal like Caesium Cs, Barium Ba, and Calcium calcium, Lanthanum La, and rare earth like Yttrium Y and noble metals like Platinum Pt are supported on this support. This NOx An absorbent is NOx. It is NOx when the air-fuel ratio of the exhaust gas which flows into an absorbent is RIN. NOx which was absorbed, and was absorbed when the oxygen density in exhaust gas fell NOx to emit An absorption/emission action is performed. It usually sets to all operational status, and the excess air factor's average air-fuel ratio in 1.0 or more [3], i.e., a combustion chamber, is made to burn in the state of RIN in a Diesel engine as shown in drawing 1. Therefore, NOx discharged at this time NOx It will be absorbed by the absorbent. [0027] Above-mentioned NOx It will be this NOx if an absorbent is arranged in an engine flueway. An absorbent is actually NOx. Although an absorption/emission action is performed, there is also a portion which is not clear about the detailed mechanism of this absorption/emission action. However, it is thought that this absorption/emission action is performed by the mechanism as shown in drawing 8. Next, it becomes the same mechanism, even if it uses other noble metals, alkali metal, an alkaline earth, and rare earth, although this mechanism is explained taking the case of the case where Platinum Pt and Barium Ba are made to support, on support.

[0028] That is, it is O2, as a lot of oxygen exists in exhaust gas in a Diesel engine and these oxygen O2 is shown in drawing 8 (A). - Or it adheres to the front face of Platinum Pt in the form of O2-. on the other hand -- NO in exhaust gas -- the front-face top of Platinum Pt -- O2- or O2- reacting -- NO2 It becomes (2 NO+O2 ->2NO2). Subsequently, generated NO2 A part is a nitrate ion NO3, as shown in drawing 8 (A), being absorbed in an absorbent and combining with a barium oxide BaO oxidizing on Platinum Pt. - It is spread in an absorbent in a form. Thus, NOx NOx It is absorbed in an absorbent. In addition, it does in this way and NOx is NOx. It is NOx although absorbed by the absorbent. There is a limit in the absorptance of an absorbent, therefore it is NOx. It is a certain grade NOx to an absorbent. It is NOx when absorbed. An absorbent to NOx It is necessary to make it emit.

[0029] By the way, this NOx The oxygen density in exhaust gas falls in an absorbent, and it is NO2. When the amount of generation falls, a reaction progresses to an opposite direction (NO3-->NO2), and it is the nitrate ion NO3 in an absorbent thus. - NO2 It is emitted from an absorbent in a form. That is, it is NOx if the oxygen density in exhaust gas falls. An absorbent to NOx It will be emitted. Therefore, the oxygen density in exhaust gas is reduced in this example, the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas is made rich, and it is NOx at the time of a parenthesis. NOx emitted from an absorbent In order to return, as shown in drawing 9, a reducing agent is periodically supplied from the reducing-agent supply valve 16. That is, when a reducing agent HC, i.e., a hydrocarbon, is supplied from the reducing-agent supply valve 16, as this hydrocarbon HC is shown in drawing 8 (B), it is O2 of Platinum Pt. - Or you react immediately with O2- and it is made to oxidize. O2- on Platinum Pt or -- if O2- decreases -- O2 of the circumference O2- or the form of O2- Platinum Pt top -- adhering -- Platinum Pt top -- O2- or -- if O2- adheres -- this O2- O7 O2- reacts with Hydrocarbon HC immediately, and Hydrocarbon HC is made to oxidize to it. Therefore, if Hydrocarbon HC is supplied from the reducing-agent supply valve 16, the oxygen density in exhaust gas will fall rapidly.

[0030] on the other hand -- the oxygen density in exhaust gas -- falling -- O2- on Platinum Pt or the direction of if O2- decreases (NO3-->NO2) -- a reaction -- progressing -- thus -- an absorbent to NO2 It will be emitted. This NO2 You react with Hydrocarbon HC and it is made to return. Thus, it is NO2 on the front face of Platinum Pt. When it stops existing, it is NO2 from an absorbent to the degree from a degree. It is emitted. Therefore, if Hydrocarbon HC is supplied from the reducing-agent supply valve 16, it is NOx to the inside of a short time. An absorbent to NOx NOx which was emitted and was moreover emitted at this time It is made to return.

[0031] The liquefied additive which turns into a reducing agent from a polar substance also in this example is added. That is, it also sets in this example and is NOx. It is NOx to the fitness from an absorbent. NOx to which it was made to emit and the parenthesis was emitted It is NOx in order to return good. It is desirable to distribute a reducing agent good to the whole absorbent, and to disassemble a reducing agent into the hydrocarbon HC of the number of low carbon as much as possible. Therefore, it is NOx by adding a liquefied additive to a reducing agent as mentioned above also in this example. Good NOx from an absorbent A discharge reduction operation can be secured. [0032]

[Effect of the Invention] It is NOx by adding the liquefied additive which turns into a reducing agent from the low polar substance of the boiling point rather than a reducing agent. Good NOx by the catalyst A reduction operation can be secured and it is good NOx from a NOx absorbent. A discharge reduction operation is securable.

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PRIOR ART

[Description of the Prior Art] If the ratio of an inhalation air content and the fuel (hydrocarbon) supplied in the inhalation-of-air path, the combustion chamber, or the flueway is called the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas, when the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas is RIN, it is NOx in exhaust gas under existence of Hydrocarbon HC. NOx returned alternatively A catalyst is well-known. This NOx At a catalyst, it is NOx. When Hydrocarbon HC and oxygen O2 react into a catalyst, active species is formed and this active species is NOx. It is NOx by reacting. It is made to return. Therefore, this NOx A catalyst is used and it is NOx. Hydrocarbon HC and oxygen O2 of amount sufficient in exhaust gas in order to return It is necessary to be contained.

[0003] By the way, it is this NOx, for example. When a catalyst is applied to a Diesel engine, in a Diesel engine exhaust gas, it is NOx. Sufficient oxygen O2 for making it return Although it exists, the amounts of Hydrocarbon HC are insufficient a little. Then, it is NOx in order to compensate the insufficiency of this hydrocarbon HC. The internal combustion engine which supplied the reducing agent which consists of a liquefied hydrocarbon HC in the engine flueway of the catalyst upstream is well-known (refer to JP,4-175417,A).

[0004] On the other hand, it is NOx when the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas is RIN. NOx which was absorbed, and was absorbed when the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas was made rich NOx to emit An absorbent is well-known. This NOx NOx contained in exhaust gas when an absorbent is arranged in an engine flueway and the air-fuel ratio of exhaust gas is RIN NOx It is absorbed by the absorbent and is NOx thus. It can prevent emitting into the open air. However, this NOx There is a limit also in the absorptance of an absorbent, therefore it is NOx. It is NOx before the absorptance of an absorbent is saturated. An absorbent to NOx It is necessary to make it emit and return.

[0005] Then, NOx NOx of an absorbent It is NOx before absorptance is saturated. The reducing agent which consists of a liquefied hydrocarbon is supplied in the engine flueway of the absorbent upstream, and it is NOx. The air-fuel ratio of the exhaust gas which flows into an absorbent is made rich, and it is NOx by it. An absorbent to NOx NOx emitted while making it emit The internal combustion engine it was madé to return is well-known (refer to PCT international public presentation WO 93/No. 07363).

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the general drawing of a Diesel engine.

[Drawing 2] It is the expansion side cross section of a reducing-agent supply valve.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing showing the map of the reducing-agent amount of supply.

[Drawing 4] It is a flow chart for controlling supply of a reducing agent.

[Drawing 5] It is the expansion side cross section showing example with an another reducing-agent supply valve.

[Drawing 6] It is drawing showing the supply rate K of an additive.

[Drawing 7] It is a flow chart for controlling supply of a reducing agent.

[Drawing 8] NOx It is drawing for explaining an absorption/emission action.

[Drawing 9] It is drawing showing the timing of reducing-agent supply.

[Description of Notations]

13 -- NOx Catalyst

16 -- Reducing-agent supply valve

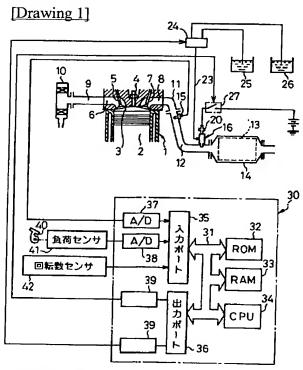
20 -- Glow plug

24, 24a, 24b -- Supply control unit

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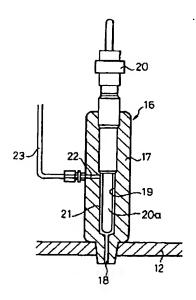
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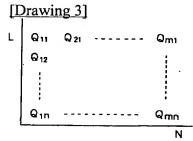
DRAWINGS

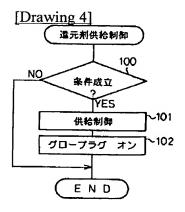


13··· NO X触媒 16····遠元剤供給弁 20····グロープラグ 24····供給制御装置

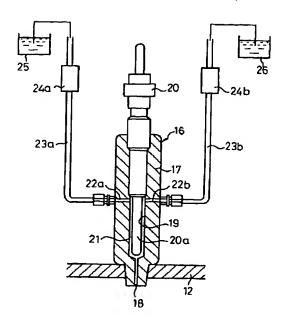
[Drawing 2]

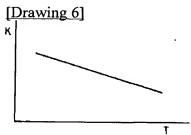


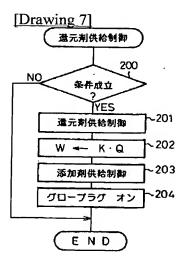




[Drawing 5]







[Drawing 8]

